THE REASONS FOR THE RETURN.

Artillery Attack on the Rebel Works on Monday.

THE REBELS MAKE NO RESPONSE.

our Loss in the Campaign 60 Killed and 540 Wounded and Missing.

OPERATIONS OF GUERRILLA BANDS,

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863, correspondent Beta who left headquarters this afternoon, by riding rapidly in advance of the retreating ormy, caught the same train at Rappahannock Station that was conveying your Special Meswager with his dispatches up to yesterday noon. Beta's

ek to the borders of civilization. To-night it encamps asons for this sudden change of prowithout foreing Lee to a general battle, are to explain the matter. At the Council of War held on Monday night, on us, and the impossibility of succoring everything remained quiet during the day. our wounded before they would perish with the cold.

ced Lee, that we were to fall back on Fredericksburg. till about nine p. m., when all fell back, crossing the Rapidan by Germania and Culpepper fords.

ready been disputched up the road to bring down the judging from the demeanor of both, disabled men. The railroad track and telegraph wires. The Rebel works on the left were not over 350 yards disabled men. The railroad track and telegraph wires have remained as we left them, uninjured.

by night, and its advance could be seen approaching cavalrymen came dashing up to the west bank of the at some point. A thick abattis was placed in front. day now runs upon the railroad, and that is at night. But for this your special messenger, sent through with no to vesterday morning, would have train from Catlett's Station. On Sunday night the guerrillas rushed into a tent of the 150th Pennsylvania, on picket near Licking Run, capturing five of them. Testerday morning three guerrillas caught a private of the 142d Fennsylvania white guarding the railroad near the 142d Fennsylvania white guarding the railroad near Catlett's Station, stripped him of every vestige of clothing, and then shot him dead with his own gun. The ignored guerrillas brought down to-night are suspected of having some connection with this brutal nearder.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

The following delayed dispatches were brought by special messenger, and continue "Beta's" account from the woint of which it condend in to day's Tenusy. We Day, D. 160, h. had.

W. McCoy, C. 57 Pa., knee.
B. G. Smith, C. 110 Ohio, finger.
C. Johnston, G. 120 N.-V., leg.
R. Mahamy, B. 161 N. Y., choot, E. A. Thomas, A., 110 Ohio, Copp.J. H. Sievens, A., 121 N.Y., abdomen.
J. Marsh, C. 14 N. Y., chost.
J. Lawrence, F. 6 Mass, hand, J. Taylor, E., 14 N. J., calp.
R. Roy, C. 106 N. Y., thigh.
W. Barklow, B., 10 Ohio.
G. Frishone, A., 110 Ohio.
G. Frishone, A., 110 Ohio.
G. W. Wilson, 110 O., leg.
W. Malexander, A. 1100, chip.
W. M. Alexander, A. 1100, chip.
W. M. Alexander, A. 1100, chip.
W. Day, D. 110 O., hand.
J. C. More, B. B. G. Smith, C., 110 Ohio. G. More, B. G. Mo Catlett's Station. On Sunday night the on Sunday, the 27th inst:

The following delayed dispatches were brought by special messenger, and continue "Beta's" account from the point at which it ended in to-day's TRIBUNE, thus completing the history of the campsign:

On Sunday afternoon, at the moment your messenger left, which at the time was deemed the opening of the general engagement; but after some dozen guns it entirely ceased, and, save for the necessary movements of supply trains, the whole day has been as quiet as a New-England Sabbath. Night has now shut us in, with a stiff, cold north wind and occasional spurts of hall, with the promise of being quiet, but fearfully cold.

Monday, 6.a. m.—The last night was indeed fearfully cold.

Monday, 6.a. m.—The last night was indeed fearfully cold.

Monday, 6.a. m.—The start night was indeed fearfully cold.

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Monday, 6.a. m.—The start night was indeed fe

soon as breakfast was over the ball will open.

Gen. Meade held a conneil of war late Saturday night. at which, it is reported, he expressed disinclination to bring on an engagement on Sunday. Our battle line this second divisions of 6th Corps, and second division of the 5th Corps, and first divisions of first and third Corps.

A. Berden, I. 14 N. Y., breast, A. Lindman, A, 63 Pa., wrist, center, and the 2d Corps the extreme left, with the 3d Division of the 1st Corps, under command of Col. Kenly, is doing guard duty at Rappahannock Station. Buford's

Bivision of the lat Corps, under command of Col. Kenly, is doing guard duty at Rappahanneck Station. Buffords Division of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Merritt, guards our right fiank on the line of the Rapidan. Caster joins him, and pickets crossed our rear and unites on the left with Gregg, who covers the flank of our extreme advance.

Our corps and division hospitals were moved up well in front last night and early this morning, and everything connected with the medical and ambulance department put in entire readiness for the prompt relief of our wounded.

Sign a. m.—The ball has opened. A heavy fire is opened along our whole line, and shot and shell are opened. A feet of the shell are opened along our whole line, and shot and shell are opened along our whole line, and shot and shell are

ble contingency of wanting the cleared area now occupied by them for the use of our reserve artillery. At 12 have, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. L. Dake, A, 17 Me. Jas. Lawrier, G, 68 Pa., ieg. Jas. Lawrie

getarn of the Army to its old Position. The Army to its old Position.

Vol. XXIII....No. 7,071.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTZ.

at work throwing up a second line of earthworks on the lower side of their main works since before daybreak, and are still vigorously pushing it ahead. At 2 o'clock Tuesday Morning. Dec. 1, 6½ o'clock, a. m.—The sun rises clear and beautiful again, but the weather remains exceedingly cold. No further offensive or defensive novements have yet taken place. Our men are suffering much from exceedingly colds. Our men are suffering much from exceedingly colds.

clay in attack begins to exert its dispiriting effect on each hour's delay that our hesitation is based on appre pensions of the formidable works of our foe, and the wily and alert adversary is hourly making them their muscular exercise with picks and spade.

9 o'clock .- A change of base is decidedly apparent-

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT. The following from another correspondent gives a more full explanation of the feturn:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. \
IN THE FIELD, Tuesday, a. m., Dec. 1, 1883. \
The whole army will move back toward the lower fords on the Rapidan to night. The reserve artillery, wagon and ambulance trains have already gone, and the infantry will go to-night. The change of position en the grounds it so gaily left on the morn of Thanks- not retreat, is the subject of wonder to every one, and no one connected with headquarters seems to know how

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the grand attack upon demonstrated that the enemy was in- the enemy's lines was to have been made. A moderate ind very formidable earthworks which they cannonading along our line opened at 8:30 a. m., con were every moment strengthening. The fearful less it tinning for half an hour, when, except occasional shots,

we attempted to carry the Rebel works by the Third Division of the 6th Corps, moved down on the ere some of the considerations which induced Fredericksburg | plank road, which runs parallel with the subsequent action. Our rations and forage had the Orange Pike, and about three miles from it, and out, and the reads were too bad to allow proceeded for a mile, when he encountered the enemy farther transportation from our distant base of supplies. skirmishers, who were driven forward a n These weighty considerations, it is claimed, induced and a half to the west. The enemy then se the order to fall back. To opened with artillery on the Second Division of sight the Army of the Potomac resis on its old base on the 2d Corps from some temporary works on the hill, the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As half a mile south of the unfinished railroad, but were hit as 10 e'clock yesterday we rode a circuit in front of soon driven out of them and the corps rested for the dvanced artillery position. We could look night, with the intention of charging and flanking the ever into the Rebel works and see the greybacks dig- Rebels in the morning. Early yesterday morning Gen. ging away with wonderful activity. Their gans were Warren requested his commanders to inform their men of the nature of the task before them, and exhort them Remore were rife in camp that Longstreet had rein- to make a gallant assault upon the enemy's works in their front, which had been thrown up during the night. but I could trace them to no trustworthy source. We He then made a personal inspection of the works, and for

After one hour's cannonading he was to grand charge, and the men were instructed to reserve Our total losses in missing and wounded are five hun- their fire till they entered the Rebel works. No charge dred and forty, and sixty killed. Our wounded suffered was made on the left, and at 10 a.m., Gen. Meade extremely in their ambulances on the rough roads and came down to the left, and was for a long time engaged by the severe cold while lying in the wagens last night, in earnest conversation with Gen. Warren. Gen. and as they must again to-night, a special train has al. Meade seemed to be administering a rebuke to Warren,

from our line, and were of a formidable nature. I made Our main army left the front about midnight on Tues- a personal inspection of them. They were very deep nd constructed of logs and earth. A second line, sim ndy Station at 4 this p. m. A party of five Robel lilar to the first, was seen 200 yards to the rear of them

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863. The following is a list of casualties in the 3d ched Washington last night. The guerrillas charged Division of 3d Corps in the battle of Mine Run on Fri-

amputated, onn F. McClellan, B, 122 O. Sergt, M. A. Kehos, D. 10 Vt.,

shoulder, severe. Ross Coyle, B, 122 O., breast, Alex, Phillips, C, 122 O., died, Wm. Parker, G, 14 N.J., cheek, Wm. Parker, G, 14 N.J., check, T. B. Crawford, B, 26 O., died. slight. Geo. Freshour, A, 110 O., since J. J. Welkert, B, 138 Pa., arm

morning is as follows: our right comprising first and Hiram Losson, lat Brigade. J. W. Burket, E. 103 Pa., hand, FULL LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST DIVISION,

J. Satlie, A. 1 U. S. S., head. Corp. R. S. McLain, C, 1 U. S. C. Low, I, 1 U. S. S., head. S., arm.

Capt. D. J. Phillips, at Pa., Jas. McCabe, A, 2 Del., knee, Killed.

McCarren, G. at Pa., hand. Light. J. Raynolds, D. Shirts, J. McCarren, G. at Pa., hand. Light. J. Raynolds, D. Shirts, J. McCarren, G. at Pa., hand. Light. J. Raynolds, D. Shirts, J. McCarren, G. at Pa., hand. Light. J. Pa., gas. McCabe, A, 2 Del., knee, J. J. Capt. D. J. Phillips, at Pa., hand. Light. J. Raynolds, D. Shirts, J. McCarren, G. at Pa., hand. Light. J. Raynolds, D. Shirts, J. McCarren, G. at Pa., hand. Light. J. Raynolds, D. Shirts, J. McCarren, G. at Pa., hand. Light. J. W. Syrag, A, 140 Pa., do. should be s

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 27-104 p. m. ADVANCE OF THE VETERAN ARMY.

On Thursday morning, Nov. 26, the Army of the Potomac began to advance its stalwart columns of veterans toward Mountain Run. Suffice it to say that at 11 o'clock at night the 6th Corps (Gen. Sedgwick's) crossed the Rapidan on the pontoon bridge, near Jacob's Mill, and there encamped for the night. Nothing of interest occurred on this march from Brandy Station worthy of mention; but at daylight on Friday, Nov. 27, the frost-glistening hills resounded with the roll of musketry, interspersed with occasional peals of srtillery. The results of these warlike cohoes I was unable to learn, except that as our pickets ad vanced the Rebels seemed disposed to contest bitterly for each inch of ground. The artillery firing was from our side, being brought into play for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabout of the Rebel lines, and to force back their reserve pickets.

CASUALTIES.

Toward neon the cannonsding continued to increase in rapidity, and the musket-firing later in the afternoon was terrific, being kept up in one long roll. This was the battle near Mount Hope Church, which has been described by your correspondent T. C. G. J. E. B.

HEADQUARTERS 61R CORPS IN THE FIELD, Midnight, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863. THE REBELS IN A STRONG POSITION.

The rain of to-day has caused a temporar delay in our movements, the terrible condition of the roads rendering the transportation of the necessary roads renoring the transportation of the accessary supply of ammunition a most difficult task. The storm has passed away, and the heavens now indicate pleanant weather to-morrow. The rain did not impede the activity of the Rebels, who worked vigorously all day in throwing up rife-pits and other formidable earthworks on a ridge of hills west of Mine Run. Heavy skirnishing continued all day atong both lines, the Rebels showing a bold front by having a long line of battle in perfect order. The music of the Minie ball was the only tune we heard till landown, when several shells from our batteries disturbed the monotony of the day. We sent several hundred pounds of grapes in petent canisters to the "Johnnies," but they, for some unexplained reason, failed to acknowledge their receipt. Now and then the inharmednous yells of the Rebels received through the vales as some of their sharpshooters succeeded in wounding our advancing skirmishers. The enemy are undoubtedy in very strong force, for the smoke of their camp-fires hangs in blaish clouds over the dense woods for miles, and their position is a formidable one to assail. In selecting their present line of defense they have evinced a thorough knowledge of strategy, and the possession of skillful engineers.

PROM NORPOLK

Expedition from Norfolk-The Colored Troops in the Field-Capture of the Guerrilla Chief Burroughs-Exectiont Conduct of the Black Soldiers-A Mules, Women, Children, and other Plunder-Educational and Industrial Enterprises among the Negroes-Their Schools and Farms.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 30, 1861. ored Troops, received orders to take a portion of his the Rev. J. M. Waldin, the Rev. Adam Poe. D. D. regiment and make an expedition from this post to Levi Coffin, E. Harwood. The Committee was organ Princess Anne County. The objects of the expedition ized by the appointment of Stephen Colwell as Chair. were several—among them the pursue and containing of recruits for the certain guerrillas, and the obtaining of recruits for the regiment, being prominent. Col. Draper set forth acregiment, being prominent of a Bureau of adopted, advocating the cetablishment of a Bureau of adopted adopt cordingly, and so well managed were his plans that was not known that he had gone at all until news wa received here of his success and of his being on his re-

received here of his success and of his being on his return.

Among the guerrillas who have infested this region, was one who was styled Major Burroughs, and whose superior skill, andacity and desperation had raised him to the rank of a leader. This man was formerly a clergyman, and his home was upon a little peninsular in Princess Anne County, known as Long Island. He had been taken by our forces many months ago, and it obedience to the "conciliation policy" then prevalent had been admitted to parole. He rewarded the Government for this clemency by taking up arms against its officers and soldiers as a guerrilla, and has, withir the last six months, committed six or eight murders and a countless number of robberies. He had a large hand under him, who obeyed him implicitly, and who for the most part, were farmers by day, and guerrillas by night.

for the most part.

Col. Draper had orders to capture this man and he band if possible, and if he openy of his men were fire upon by the guerrillas, his orders were peremptory thring no prisoners to Norfolk, but to hang them on the band of the most part of the

To tell all the incidents which befel Col. Draper and his men on the expedition would be tedious. At every plantation which they reached, after passing our lines, the slaves were called together and informed that they were free—and that the men could join the ranks of the regiment, while the women and children would be taken to Norfolk, and there provided for on the Government farms. In every instance the slaves were told that no compulsion would be used—they were free to go, or free to remain—and in every instance they choose to go, to the inexpressible astonishment of their owners, who invariably believed, or pretended to believe, that their people would never voluntarily desert them. The Colonel's orders were to subsist on the enemy—and he did so—taking pains to subsist the most on the most disloyal. The negroes were furnished with means of transportation, and the necessary articles of clothing and utensits of industry and the consequence was, that when Col. Draper's Expedition referered Norfolk, he brought up his rear with a train of three carriages, 120 carts, and several wagons, filled with emancipated women and children, whe bis ranks were swelled by the accession of every while bodied male negro whom he met with in his Expedition.

The colored people were everywhere his friends. They

a 1 U. S. S., head.
1 Capt. E. Osbeune, F., I U. S. S., arm.
1 Capt. E. Osbeune, F., I U. S. S., jaw.
2 E. Seaman, E., I U. S. S., jaw.
3 E. Seaman, E., I U. S. S., jaw.
4 M. Gordon, F. I. Shoulder and check.
5 Mich. H. S. S., head.
6 G. S. Smith, K. I. U. S. S., kld'r.
1 S. S., arm.
1 S. Smith, K. I. U. S. S., kld'r.
1 S. S., arm.
1 Herry A. Fanbern, E., I
1 Illiam Johnson, I U. S. S., arm.
1 H. Ficher, H., I U. M. S., high.
1 Serit. Simon Stuckey, D., 11
1 dand beast.
2 40 N. Y., fact.
3 Feter Long, I. 40 N. Y., head.
1 Serit. Simon Stuckey, D., 12
1 Jas. Burke, H. 48 P.a., hand.
2 A. McGueman, F. 140 P.a., hip
2 Jas. Burke, H. 48 P.a., hand.
3 A. McGueman, F. 140 P.a., hip
3 Burke, H. 48 P.a., hand.
4 A. McGueman, F. 140 P.a., hip
3 Burke, H. 48 P.a., hand.
5 C. 10 P.a. foot.
6 O. Johnson, I. 5 Mich., high.
6 M. White, E., 161 Jaw.
6 Gapt. J. Catlin, 5 Mich., hand.
6 G. 141 N. Y. should-torp, W. M. Biece, A. 185 P.a.

1 Seading of them at that moment drawn up in the woods
a body of them at that moment drawn up in the woods
a body of them at that moment drawn up in the woods
and bedy distant.

9 native hundred yards distant.

9 narriving at Princess Anne Court-House Col.
10 praper's command, the princess Anne Court-House Col.
10 praper's command, but by a series of extremely masceries of extremely

who has, ever since the adjournment, been fighting the enemies of his country at the head of his regiment, and whose friends assert that he will vote for every act designed to forward the vigorous prosecution of the war and will probably support the Administration candidate for Speaker.

THE MISSOURI MEMBERS

Conservatives from Missouri promise that Rolling and King, members from that State, will vote with the Union Representatives upon the organization

The delegation from the National Freedmen's

Association waited upon Secretary Stanton to-day, who received their plan for the establishment of a Freedmen's Bureau with favor. To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863. THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD. The trains are making their regular trips on

the Orange and Alexandria Railway as far out as Rappahannock Station. The road has not been disturbed. Persons from the vicinity of Culpepper last night bring no definite news from the the army, and they say that general engagement had taken place up to yesterday ville.

THE ORGANIZATION OR PREEDMEN.

A joint committee, appointed under a call from a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in New-Great Haul of Horses, Wagons, Carts, Vork, Nov. 9, 1-63, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of legislation, for the protection and organization of the freedmen within our lines, was held here to-day. The following delegates were present: From Philadeiphia, Stephen Caldwell, F. R. Cope, the Rev. J. Wharton Smith, D. D., Ellis Yarnell. From Boston, John M. Forbes, Edward Atkin-son. From New York, F. G. Shaw, the Rev. Heary A few days since, Col. Alonzo G. Draper, ward Beccher and the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D. commanding the 3d Regiment of North Carolina Col. C. R. Roberts, George C. Ward. From Cincinnatiman, and Mesers. Atkinson, Ward, and Walden as Emancipation, and such other legislation as may be necessary for the protection of the freedmen in the transition from Slavery to Freedom.

Interviews were had with Secretaries Seward, Chaand Stanton, and the Committee say that they have great reason to hope that their memorial will be submitted to Congress at an early day with the full recomnendation of the Executive in favor of such legislation as shall accomplish the object. Measures were also taken for the formation of a United States Commission for the relief the National freedmen, under whose general advice and direction the several local associations

may secure concerted action.

Much information was given and received by the delegates in regard to the success in organizing the freeom at Port Royal, Newbern, Norfolk, and bringing them with scarcely the delay of a single season to ondition of self-supporting industry, and in regard to spiration the great distress upon the Lower Mississippi while the dertake impossibilities. disturbed state of the country has as yet prevented a

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.

Ex-Gov. Pratt of Maryland and Col. Nickeron arrived here this morning, on the steamer Adeof Lieut. James of the 10th Maryland Regiment.

The steamer New-York arrived from City Point, with

one political prisoner from Richmond-Andy Johnson, r. -in charge of Major Mulford, flag of truce officer. \$11,000 worth of provisions and clothing arrived to day from J. P. Pancoast of the Christian Commission; also, provisions from the Baltimore Relief Fund for

The Belief of Our Prisoners. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.

There was shipped to-day for Richmond by C. C. Fulton from The Baltimore American Relief Fund, 45 Shipments from this fund, mainly contributed by citizens of Maryland, and some of the surrounding cities.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Ringold Evacuated by Our Forces.

Rebel Mills, Depots, and Railwav Bridges Burned.

The Enemy in Force at Tunnel Hill.

REPORTS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

CHATTANOGGA, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863. Gens. Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringold this morning, after burning the mills, depots, public buildings and railway bridges.

The cavalry reconnoissance 23 miles southward dis-

The rumor that the Government is considering the propriety of relieving Gen. Meads from the command of the Army of the Potoma gains strength and currency. The news received to night from the direction will prevail.

THE LATE MOVEMENTS AT CHATANOGA. The statement telegraphed simultaneously from Cincinnati and Washington to the first this direction will prevail.

Gen. Thomas, the commander of the Army of the Cumberland of th

One o'clock, a. m .- The Nashville train going North has not arrived. It is now eight hours behind time. It is reported that it collided yesterday afternoon with the Bardstown passenger train going south. Several soldiers and ladies were wounded. No particulars are yet attainable.

The Situation at Knoxville-Supposed Hetreat of Longstrect.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863. The Star has the following dispatches: .

CUMBERLAND PASS, Nov. 30-11:50 p. m. Capt. Byrd repulsed Wheeler's attack at Kingston on Wednesday last. Wheeler then retired toward Knox-

Towert Town Dec 1-8:30 n m. Reports from outposts this evening concur in establishing the probability that Longstreet is retreating from Knoxville toward Virginia.

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Dec. 1-6 p. m. The report of scouts sent out from the advance cav alry posts, indicate that Longstreet has commenced to retreat from his position around Knoxville.

A large force of cavalry is now advancing on Maynardsville, which I think is the flanking column of the main body of Longstreet or Jones, probably moving off

The Recent Gallant Achierement Before

Chatinnooga.
Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863. The storming of the ridge in the great battle

have been committed to the County Juli in this city.

SOUTHERN

WHY THE REBELS WERE FORCED TO VIELD

The Richmond Examiner on

D. H. HILL ON THE DEFEAT IN SEPTEMBER.

The Fighting in Northern Virginia.

We have received a file of The Richmond En-

BRAGG'S DEFEAT.

chronological order:

A collision occurred on the road 18 miles south of Louisville yerterday. A number of cars were destroyed, two persons were killed and four badly hurt.

A dispatch from Chattanooga states that in the battle of Ringgold, the 7th Ohio Regiment suffered severely, losing Col. Creighton and Lieut. Col. Crane, killed, and Adjutant Baker wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt.

The 76th Ohio Regiment suffered severely. Prisoners still come in in large numbers, and their numbers will foot up 7,000.

The mountains are fall of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters trying to get home.

Bragg, with the skeleton of his army, is making his way Bouth.

The heads of a number of our soldiers were found on the Chickamauga battle-field, severed from their bodies, and stuck up on stumps and poles.

Louisville, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.

On Wednesday, before sunrise, the enemy advanced his whole force with ardor upon the works at the foot of Mission Ridge. Herdee, commanding, then met the attack with wonderful vigor and success. Charge after charge was repulsed. Five handred dead lay in front of our works. Our right stood firm. The buttle ceased in dark on Wednesday. After nightful, the enemy improved his position on Lockout, posting batteries to ename to the modern of the provided his position on Mission Ridge, necessitating its evacuation, when our line fell back eastward of Mission and behind Chickamanga, where it now stands. The battle was not renowed on Thursday. Our loss in kined and wounded is not a thousand; the enemy is at least twenty thousand. Our loss in prisoners is not known; we have 600 prisoners. Grant commanded in person. Washington and Cobb's artillery lost all their gens. Gen, Waltham is not seriously wounded, and is now here. Gov. Harris, who fought through the battle, is also here. Our wounded are beginning to arrive. Brage's headquarters are now at Ringgold's. From The Richmond Enquire, Nov. 27.

THE DEFEAT OF GEN. BRAGG.

Again the tide of battle has turned against and thesely it brings gloom and sorrow, yet no disap-

Washington, Wedneday, Dec. 2, 1863.
The storming of the ridge in the great battle before Chattaneoga on the 26th by our troops a that a secretised by an officer in a report to the War Departs as ment:

"The storming of the Ridge by our troops was one of the greatest meracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front can believe that 18,000 men were moved upon its boken and erambling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awfal as a visible into the tropestion of God. Noither Gen. Grant ner Gen. Thomas intended it.

Their orders were to carry the ride-pits along the base of the ridge, and cut off their occupants; but we have a complished, the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up the impracticable steeps over the bristling rifle-pits on the crest, and the thirty cannon enfinding every golly. The order to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Gens. Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back, hopeless as the attempt appeared to amplitary prudence; besides, the Generals caught their apparent on the men, and were ready themselves to make the control is very doubtful. If he is in Canada he are received to the men, and were ready themselves to make the control is very doubtful. If he is in Canada he are received to the men and were ready themselves to undertake impossibilities.

The Reported Arrival of Morgan is Received the control is very doubtful. If he is in Canada he is every dark, but the report is not generally believed.

The report that John Morgan is companied to the control is very doubtful. If he is in Canada he is every dark, but the report is not generally believed.

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the Disaster.

The Removal of Bragg Demanded

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

quirer with dates as late as the 30th ult., from which we extract the following:

We subjoin the Rebel accounts of defeat in

Tuesday.

The battle began by the enemy charging impetuously on Lookout with 40,000 strong, and at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Miscionary Ridge. The onset at first was not impetuation of the control of t

see Twelth Page